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Salisbury, Rowan County, N. C.

Saturday Morning, June 28, 1834.

Poetic Recens

From the New England Weekly Review.

STANZAS, ON SEEING A GROUP OF GIRLS KNEELING IN SILENT PRAYER TO GOD.

Look!—they are kneeling—and each brow is covered
With the white hands that press them—and an awe
Rests on their souls, as if above them hovered
The Holy Spirit, visibly, to draw
The young affections of their guileless bosoms,
The ardent hopes that burn within each breast,
From earthly treasures, to those fadeless blossoms
That wreath the bowers of everlasting rest!

Still—still—as if each spirit held communion
In silence with its God!—or else had flown
Away from earth, to seek a closer union
With Him that sits upon that dazzling Throne
Before which angels and archangels, bending,
Offer perpetual worship!—while abroad,
Through Heaven's bright regions, harps with voices
blending.

Four loud hosannas to the Living God!
A balmy breeze, with fragrance richly laden,
Comes, as from Heaven, to greet those kneeling girls,
And, as it softly passes by, each maiden
Feels its air-fingers delving with her curls—
But heeds it not, unless, perchance, her spirit
Dooms it a whisper from another world,
Which the pure-hearted shall alone inherit.

When earth to utter nothing shall be hurled!
Are they not beautiful!—nor noise, nor motion,
Is there—and yet those silent worshippers
Feel their hearts burning with as pure devotion
As e'er was uttered—and the love that stirs
Each humble spirit, is a flame from Heaven,
Lit on the altar of the human heart.
Oh! bright will be the hope that shall be given
To those pure girls—and theirs the "better part!"

Do they—the guileless, guileless—whose existence
Hath been a summer-morning—cloudless, bright—
Do they, while gazing in the forward distance
On future scenes of joyance and delight,
Feel they have sins which need to be forgiven?
That in God's mercy they alone can trust?
If they need grace to fit their souls for Heaven,
Be my proud spirit humbled in the dust!

MISCELLANEOUS.

From Washington's Lectures on General Literature.

THE STARS.

"Ye stars, which are the poetry of heaven!"

This is one of those rapturous apostrophes of the

author of *Childe Harold*, which occasionally burst

in the phrensy from the impassioned poet, like

words from the lips of the Pythoness; they very bold-

ly uttered, and seeming, from their very bold-

ness and obscurity, to convey more meaning than

intelligible words could express. Had the noble

poet been asked what he himself intended by this

extraordinary phrase, to make it clear might have

been some labor in vain than he was wont to

bestow, who seldom did labor in vain, (though he

often did worse,) for he generally achieved what he

attempted, whether it were good or evil. Without

inquiring what prompted the idea to that wayward

mind, which in the context is about consulting them

as the rulers of human destinies, there is a sense

in which I think "the stars" may truly and intelli-

gently be styled "the poetry of heaven." How?

Not, certainly, on account of their visible splendor;

for the gas lamps of a single street of this metro-

polis out-shine the whole hemisphere on the clear-

est winter evening—not on account of their beau-

tiful configurations; for the devices chalked on the

floor of a fashionable ballroom, to the mere casual

eye, would be more captivating. It is from causes

having affinity to mind, not matter—to truth, not

semblance—that the stars may indeed be called the

poetry of heaven. Among these may be mentioned

the time of their appearance, in the solitude,

silence, and darkness of night; their motion, with

one consent, from east to west, each kept in its

place; so slow as not to be perceptible, except by

comparison at intervals, yet accomplishing an annual

revolution of the heavens; by points actually

gained on their apparent nocturnal journeys; again,

by our knowledge that they have had existence

from the foundation of the world, when "the morn-

ing stars sang together, and all the sons of God

shouted for joy;" by their use in the firmament—

being placed there, "for signs, and for seasons, and

for days, and for years," to man. "Knowest thou

the ordinances of Heaven?" said the Lord, speak-

ing out of the whirlwind to Job, "Canst thou bind

the sweet influences of Pleiades, or loose the bands

of Orion? Canst thou bring forth Mazaroth in his

season? Or canst thou guide Arcturus with his

sons?" Here shine out, indeed, "the poetry of

heaven;" and here we may harken to the true

"music of the spheres."

"For though no real voice nor sound
Amid the radiant orb be found,
In reason's ear they rejoice,
And utter forth a glorious voice;
Forever singing, as they shine,
"The hand that made us is divine."

But in a peculiar, and, to myself at least, an in-

teresting view, the stars are "the poetry of

heaven." In common with the sun and moon,

they are the only unchanging and actual objects

which all eyes that were ever opened to the light,

and lifted to the sky, have seen precisely as we see

them, and precisely as they shall be seen by poster-

ity till the end of time. Rivers stray from their

channels; mountains are shattered by earthquakes,

undermined by waters, or worn by the stress of

elements; forests disappear, and cities rise upon

their places; cities, again, are tumbled into ruins;

all the works of man perish like their framer; and

on those of Nature herself, throughout the habita-

ble globe, is written *mutability*. The entire aspect

of the earth, whether waste or cultivated, peopled

or solitary, is perpetually undergoing transforma-

tion. Shakespeare says, "No man ever bathed

twice in the same river." It may truly be said,
though the process is slower, that no two genera-

tions, dwelling successively on one spot, however
marked its general features might be, ever beheld

the same local objects, in the same color, shape,
and character. The heavenly bodies alone appear
to us the same identical luminaries, in size, lustre,

movement, and relative position, which they ap-
peared to Adam and Eve in Paradise, when,
"at their shady lodge arrived, both stood;
Both turned, and under sky adored
The God that made both sky, air, earth, and heaven:
Which they beheld, the moon's resplendent globe
And starry pole."—*Paradise Lost*, Book 4.

They appear to us the same they did to Noah
and his family, when they descended from the ark
into the silence of an unpeopled world; and as they

did to the builders of Babel, when the latter pro-
jected a tower whose top should reach to Heaven.
They appear to us in the same battle array as they
were seen by Deborah and Barak, when "the stars

in their courses fought against Sisera;" in the same
sparkling constellations as they were seen by the
Psalmist, compelling him to exclaim, "when I con-

sider thy heavens, the work of thy fingers, the
moon and the stars, which thou has ordained, Lord!
what is man that Thou art mindful of him, or the
son of man, that Thou visitest him?" Once more,

and oh! how touching is the thought! the stars,
the unchanging stars, appear to us with the same
placid magnificence as they were seen by the Re-

deemer of the world, when, "having sent the mul-

titude away, he went up into a mountain apart
to pray; and when evening was come he was there
alone," and "continued all night in prayer to God."
—Matt. xiv. 23. Luke vi. 12.

"Cold mountains and the midnight air
Witnessed the fervor of his prayer;
The desert his temptations knew,
His conflict and his victory too."—*Watts*.

The stars, then, have been the points where all
that ever lived have met; the great, the small, the
evil, and the good; the prince, the warrior, states-

man, sage; the high, the low, the rich, the poor,
the bond and the free; Jew, Greek, Scythian, and
Barbarian. Every man that has looked up from the

earth to the firmament has met every other man
among the stars, for all have seen them alike,
which can be said of no other images in the vis-

ible universe! Hence, by a sympathy neither af-

fected nor overstrained, we can at pleasure bring
our spirits into nearer contact with any being that
has existed, illustrious or obscure, in any age or

the Princess. Yet, when the physician beheld
the beauty of the king's daughter, and thought of

the promises which the king had made, he forgot
all the warnings which he had received; and al-

though Death frowned angrily all the while, he
turned the patient so that Death stood at her feet,
and gave her some of the healing herb; so that he

once more put life in her veins. But when Death
saw that he was a second time cheated out of his
property, he stepped up to the physician, and said

"Now follow me"—laid hold of him with his icy-
cold hand, and led him into a subterranean cave,
in which there were thousands and thousands of

burning candles, ranged in innumerable rows.
Some were whole, some half-burnt out, some nearly
consumed; every instant some went out, and

fresh ones were lighted, so that the little flames
seemed perpetually hopping about. "Behold," said
Death, "the life-candles of mankind! The large

ones belong to children, those half consumed, to
middle-aged people, the little ones to aged. Yet
children and young people have often times but a

little candle, and when that is burnt out, then life is
at an end, and they are mine." And the physician
said: "Show me now my candle!" Then Death

pointed out a very little candle end, which was
glimmering in the socket, and said, "Behold!"
Then the physician was afraid, and said—"Oh!

dearest godfather, light me up a new one, that I
may first enjoy my life—be king, and husband of
the beautiful princess." "I cannot do so," said

Death; "one must burn out before I can light up
another." "Place the old one upon a new one then,
that that may burn on when this is at an end," said

the physician. Then Death, pretending as if he
would comply with this wish, reached a large new
candle; but, to revenge himself, purposely failed in

putting it up, and the little piece fell and was ex-

tinguished. Then the physician sunk with it, and
he himself fell into the hands of Death."

[An Extract from Bulwer.]
Behold, throughout the universe, all things at
war with one another—the lion with the lamb, the

serpent with the bird; and even the gentlest bird
itself, with the moth of the air, or the worm of the
humble earth. What then to men, and to the

selves. The mountains shut them out from the
great world, but their village is a world in itself.
And they know and need no more of the turbulent

scenes of remote cities, than our own planet rocks
of the inhabitants of the distant stars.

HIGHLAND MARY.

"Thou lingering star, with lessening ray."

The episode in the life of Burns, which has for
its beginning, its middle, and its end, the attach-

ment between himself and Mary Campbell, is ex-

ceedingly affecting. From a recent Scottish work
we learn that this young female, who was invest-

ed, by the imaginative powers of the bard, with a
thousand charms, was a dairy-maid at Collisfield—
a good looking blue-eyed girl, with a very pretty

foot. After a long courtship, in which they found
the "current of their true love" far from running
"smoothly," they fixed a day on which to take

leave, temporarily, of each other, while making
the final arrangement for their marriage. In a
lonely and romantic spot upon the banks of Ayr,

they passed a day together. On separating, they
stood upon the opposite banks of a brook. They
dipped their hands in its water, in testimony of

the purity of their intention, and then placing
them upon a bible together, they looked up to Hea-

ven and mutually pledged their truth and constan-

cy. Mary embarked for the West Highlands to
visit her friends, but she returned no more. She
was taken sick and died on her way to Greenock,

after a short illness; Burns never forgot the object
of his affections. Even after he married Jane
Armour, he continued to mourn her fate, and some

years afterwards, upon the birth-day of his lost
Mary, he was found by his wife in a cold bright
evening, sitting out in the open air upon a wisp of

straw, gazing upon a bright star with the utmost
intensity. He was prevailed on, after much
persuasion, to enter the house, and there sat down

and wrote, almost without a pause, those matchless
lines which have immortalized his passion.

THE FOLLY OF GOING TO LAW.
Dispute of the Cats about a cheese.
Two Cats once on a cheese did light
To which both had an equal right;
But quarrels, such as oft arise,
Fell out in sharing of the prize.
Fair play, says one, you eat too fast:
At this rate how long would it last?
Come let us part it, else ere long
The cheese will every scrap be gone.
But how, said they, shall we divide?
Being parties both, who shall preside?
So with consent, away they trudge,
And choose a Monkey for a judge.
A judge he seemed, well skilled in laws,
And had decided many a cause.
Now unpurged chosen for division,
Both swear to stand by his decision.
With looks demure, he eyes the cheese,
And with a knife cuts out a piece.
With much gravity he did eat,
To see if it was good and sweet;
Then for the scales away he starts,
And cuts the cheese in equal parts—
Which to do justice cannot fail.
Said he, we'll truly weigh the case,
And strictest justice shall have place;
Then lifting up the scales, he found
One end go up, the other down;
So he takes the heavier loaf,
And quickly gnawed a portion off;
Now weighed again it proved too light,
Friend cats! said he, we'll do ye right.
Then from the other half he gnaws,
And nibbles with his teeth and paws;
Till tried again, it lightest proved;
The judge, who this sweet process loved,
Still weighed the case and still ate on
Till both the cats were weary grown;
And finding how the matter went,
Cried, come sir, we are both content.
Ye fools, quoth he, and justice too
Must be content as well as you.
Thus grumbled they—thus he went on
Till both the halves were nearly gone.
Poor pussies now the folly saw
Of trusting tritles by the law—
And begged the judge that he would please,
To give them the remaining cheese;
To which his worship grave replied,
The dues of court must first be paid;
To pay what cost cheese is left or more,
To pay the cost and clear the score;
That's our decree—go home and sleep,
And thank us you got off so cheap.

TOO BAD.
There is a little newspaper published in Penn-
sylvania called the "Bethania Palladium," and
though it is not of the mammoth class, being but

ity of Poulson's Advertiser, that Gen. Jackson's
horses took the purse at the Jockey Club Races at
Washington a few days since—they being entered
in the name of Mr. Donelson. This is uncharita-

ble in the Editor; he ought to have put this in the
"didactic department," among the huns.—*New*
York Courier and Enquirer.

SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.

The tenth anniversary of the American Sunday
School Union, was celebrated by religious services
in the church on Washington, Square, on Tuesday,
the 20th instant—the venerable President, ALEX-

ANDER HENRY, Esq., in the chair.
In the absence of our esteemed fellow citizen,
PAUL BECK, Jr. Esq., who has been for several
years Treasurer of the institution, and greatly de-

voted to its interests—the report of receipts and ex-
penditures was read by Mr. PORTMAN, one of the
Secretaries.
The annual report of the Board of Managers
was presented and read by Mr. PACKARD, one of
the Secretaries.

Several resolutions were then introduced, and
supported with much eloquence and spirit. Among
the speakers were Rev. Dr. Sharpe, of the Baptist
Church, from Boston; Rev. Dr. Tyng, of the
Episcopal Church, Philadelphia; Rev. Dr. McCau-

ley, of the Presbyterian Church, New York; Rev.
Mr. Winslow, Missionary from Ceylon; Rev. Mr.
Maltressor, of Durham, England; Rev. Mr. Brock-
enridge, of Philadelphia, and Rev. Mr. Reed, of
London. We were particularly impressed with the

remarks of Mr. Breckenridge upon the impor-

tance of a more extensive circulation of the val-
uable publications of the society. He illustrated the
process of education by a beautiful allusion to our
water works at Fair Mount—where the inventive

genius of man has succeeded in making a river
raise itself, and send its pure and refreshing waters
abroad through our city—So society must be made
to raise itself. Moral sentiment must be made
strong enough to elevate society by self-applied
power.

Mr. Reed's speech was exceedingly appropriate.
—It was after a session of nearly three hours, that
he rose to address the assembly, but there was so
much pleasantness in his introduction, and so much

kindness in his whole manner, that the appropriate
and elevated and devout remarks which followed,
were received with the most evident and gratifying
emotions.

It appears, from the report of the Board, that
the business of the society is prosperous—that the
amount of sales during the year has been between
\$50,000 and \$60,000—that the debts due (exclu-

sive of those from depositors) amount to about
\$15,000, and that the prospect of increased useful-

ness is flattering.
\$1,000 has been appropriated to the publication
of books, &c. for circulation in France, and it was
resolved to raise \$12,000, to be appropriated to
the use of Christian missions in foreign lands.

PATRIOTISM.
Many Christians seem to overlook the extent of
religious obligations. They are disposed to satisfy
themselves with attending to what are strictly reli-

gious duties. To know little and to care less about
the civil political relations of society, is, with such,
a mark of piety. As the infidel holds that it mat-

ters not what a man's religious opinions are; so
such Christians maintain that it matters not what
our political sentiments are. Whatever views

others may have of religion, however much they may
be disposed to denounce patriotism, we pronounce
that religion false which does not make a man de-

sirous of knowing and performing his duties in all
the relations in which he stands—whether to his
God, his country, his neighbors, his friends, or
family connections. Ignorance, especially wilful
of any duty, whether denominated religious, politi-

cal, civil, or social, will be no excuse for neglect of
the bar of God. The Christian is bound in all his
conduct to promote the glory of God and the hap-

piness of man. Government wields an incalcula-

ble influence over the happiness or misery of man.
To some extent its influence extends to his immor-

tal destinies. Let him, then, who is regardless of
human happiness, be indifferent to the civil and po-

litical affairs of his country. But for the honor of
religion, let him renounce Christianity.—*Christian*
Herald.

Political hypocrisy hath made the lamblike counte-

enance of patriotism almost suspicious. But he that is
sincere in the best things, and walks as in the night
of God, will, of all men, be faithful in lower matters,
and carry a sterling integrity from religion into
every duty of social life. On the other hand, he
that regards not God, nor yet other men but as
they are convenient to himself, may very justly be
suspected respecting his fidelity to his country.—
Profit and vain glory, indeed, will carry some men
very far, as they have done; but strip a worthy
man of these, and where are his motives for pro-

moting the national welfare?
The Christian is not a mere shrewd patriot, but
he is a patriot for fame; but he is, who sees that
Christian can be, a patriot in spirit and in deed, in
pouring out his secret and earnest prayers to
God for the true prosperity of the land.
world, indeed, hath a low opinion of this sort of
of heaven; but One, who is wiser than the world,
hath told us, that the "effectual fervent prayer of
a righteous man availeth much." And if one per-

son, like an Elias, can be instrumental in bring-

ing down public blessings; what may not be done
for from the numbers of legions of Christians
out the world? We may read what the price
of such men have been, in Heb. xi. 33, 34.
The Christian patriot will rejoice in all the
done to his country, though other hands, more
than his, have been employed in the doing.
That man, however, and the name of a patriot
from the name, honor, and prosperity of his
country are valuable only as they may contribute
to his own.

As the Christian's patriotism is founded



Lincoln Academy.

The Examination of the Students of the Lincoln Academy will commence on the 10th day of June, and continue until the evening of the following day. Parents and friends are particularly requested to attend.

The Exercises of the Academy will be resumed on the FIRST DAY OF JULY. The price of Tuition, per session, (in advance,) will be: For the Latin and Greek Languages, Algebra, and Geometry, \$12 50 For English Grammar, Geography, and Arithmetic, 8 00 For Reading, Writing, &c. 5 00

Board and board in respectable families at 57 per month.

GEORGE W. MORROW, P. S. The Teachers of Lincoln, and the moral state of society, render it a peculiarly appropriate location for a Classical School. May 24, 1834.—4t

BECKWITH'S Anti-Dyspeptic Pills.

THOSE who are afflicted with HEAD-ACHES, HEART-BURNS, and other distressing symptoms of disordered stomach, bowels, and liver, may find relief in Dr. Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills, which can be had at this Office—price fifty cents per box.

The Doctor, who once resided in this place, but now lives in Raleigh, has, after a long and extensive practice, been enabled to compound a most valuable remedy for the chronic diseases of the digestive organs, so common in Southern climates, especially with those who lead sedentary lives.

It would be an easy matter to make out certificates to prove that these Pills are a "sovereign remedy" for "all the ills that flesh is heir to;" but it is not pretended that they are an universal antidote. Certificates of the most respectable Physicians and other gentlemen can be shown to substantiate their efficacy in the particular class of diseases above spoken of; and the Editor of this paper can testify that he has derived speedy and permanent relief, in the use of them, from a most distressing and long-continued head-ache. Some of his friends tried them, at his suggestion, and experienced the same beneficial effects. Salisbury, June 14, 1834.—4t

State of North Carolina, JUNE 14th, 1834.

Petition for a Road and Ferry.

To John Perkins, Alexander Perkins, Thos. Snoddy and wife, the heirs of Ephraim Perkins, dec., heirs of Joseph Perkins, dec., heirs of Elisha Perkins, dec., and the heirs of Robert J. Miller and wife, dec., (all heirs at law of Eli Perkins, dec.) and to all others whom it may concern.

TAKE NOTICE, that, at the next County Court to be held at Lincoln, on the third Monday in July, a Petition will be presented for a Public Road, to pass over the lands of said heirs, and for a Public Ferry, to be established on the said road, across the Catawba River—both of which will be situated between Lincoln and Statesville. JACOB SHUFORD. June 14, 1834. 6t

NEGROES WANTED.

THE Subscriber wishes to purchase LIKELY NEGROES, from ten to thirty years old, and will pay the most liberal prices in Cash.

All who have such property to sell would do well to call on him, or Mr. John Jones, his Agent. He can be found at Mr. Slaughter's Hotel, in Salisbury, and Mr. Jones at Dr. Boyd's Hotel, in Charlotte.

He thinks it proper to say, that he is not concerned in business with Mr. James Huie, or with any other person.

All Letters addressed to him, or Mr. Jones, will be punctually attended to. ROBERT HUIE. Salisbury, May 24, 1834. 4t

SELLING OFF At Cost!

S. LEMLY & SON, HAVING DETERMINED TO CLOSE THEIR BUSINESS IN THIS PLACE,

With the view of removing to the State of Mississippi early in the ensuing Fall, beg leave to inform the Public generally that they

Have Concluded to Sell off THEIR STOCK OF GOODS,

CONSISTING OF DRY-GOODS, HARD-WARE, CUTLERY, GROCERY, AND

ALL other ARTICLES generally kept on hand by Merchants in this part of the country.

AT COST, FOR CASH.

Their Stock is Large, Complete, and New, the whole having been purchased within the last twelve months.

They respectfully invite their friends and customers, as well as the public in general, to call and examine the goods, as they are determined to give bargains such as they feel confident will give satisfaction to all who wish to purchase. Salisbury, March 15, 1834.—4t

Every kind of Blanks, AND A SUPPLY OF Writing and Wrapping Paper, FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Job Printing neatly executed.

THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.
BOOKS OF SUBSCRIPTION for STOCK in the New State Bank of North Carolina, will be opened, in the Town of Salisbury, on the 16th of June inst. Capitalists who are anxious to make a profitable investment of their funds, will do well to attend at an early day, as it is believed that the whole amount will be speedily subscribed.
THOS. L. EDWARDS, Cashier.
SAML. REEVES, Wm. H. MORAN, Agents.
Salisbury, June 7, 1834. 3t

SALISBURY MALE ACADEMY.
The Third Session of the above Institution WILL COMMENCE ON THE FIRST DAY OF MAY.

THE Subscribers, thankful for past patronage, pledge themselves to enter upon the exercises of the next session with renewed zeal.

P. J. SPARROW, T. W. SPARROW.

Salisbury, April 12, 1834. 4t

Valuable Real Property, IN LINCOLN COUNTY, FOR SALE.

The Subscriber, intending to remove to Alabama, OFFERS FOR SALE, His Residence in Lincoln County, Including, in one body, about

One Thousand Acres Of Real Good Farming Land, On which is a fine

Brick Building, constructed of the best materials, in fine taste, and good workmanship.—Also, all convenient Out-Houses, COTTON AND THRESHING MACHINES, Barns, Stables, &c.

—ALSO—Another Tract of Land, Lying on both sides of Dutchman's Creek, containing

Eight Hundred Acres, ALL FIRST RATE FOR ANY PURPOSES.

The above Property will be sold on a credit of one, two, and three years.

In my absence, application may be made to my brother, J. Forney. DANIEL M. FORNEY. Lincoln Co., May 17, 1834. 4t

REMOVAL.

W. J. RAMSAY & CO., DEALERS IN Watches, Jewellery, Silver-Ware, Fancy Cutlery, and Perfumery, (SALEIGH.)

HAVE REMOVED from D. Lindeman's Book-Store, to the opposite side of the Street, in the house lately built by John C. Stedman, deceased, (next door to Messrs. Mead and Avery.)

This house being expressly built for that business, they are now prepared to execute, with neatness and despatch, all jobs in the Silversmith's line.—Repairing Jewellery, and all kinds of Watches, warranted to be faithfully done.

Having purchased all the new stock of the late J. C. Stedman, and made a large Spring purchase this season, they do not hesitate in saying that a better supply of articles in their line has never before been offered to the public in North Carolina. Among their assortment will be found the following articles:

Gold and Silver Patent Lever Watches, Assorted Plain ditto, Fine short and long-linked gold Watch Chains, Gold Cable Neck-Chains, a new article, Watch-Keys, Slides, and Rings, Gold Guards, Chains, and Keys, A very rich assortment of Breastpins, Finger and Ear-Rings, Miniature Cases, assorted, Gold Shirt Buttons and Studs, Gold and Silver Pencil Cases, ever-pointed, Gold and Silver Spectacles and Thimbles, Gold Bracelets, a new and splendid article, Corals, assorted, Bead Work, of various descriptions, Music Boxes, assorted, Silver and Steel Chains, Seals, and Keys.

ALSO, About 1000 ozs. of Silver-Plate, Consisting of—Table, Dessert, and Tea Spoons, plain and ornamented, Gravy, Cream, Salt, and Mustard Spoons, Ladles, Sugar Tongs and Butter Knives.

LIKEWISE, Plated Candlesticks, Snuffers and Trays, Plated Castors, assorted patterns, Britannia Coffee and Tea Pots, " Sugar and Cream Alitto, Epaulettes, various qualities, Damascus and steel-tooled Percussion Guns and Pistols, and Percussion Caps, Silver and Gold-Mounted Dirks, Rodgers' Pen and Pocket Knives, " Table and Dessert ditto, (balance handle,) the best assortment ever brought to this market.

Rodgers' and Barber's Razors, various qualities, Gold and Silver-Mounted Canes, with and without Swords.

A Complete Assortment of Perfumery, FOR THE TOILET, &c.

And, in short, every article in their line, too tedious to enumerate.

The Public generally are respectfully invited to give them a call, as they feel assured that purchasers at their establishment will not be dissatisfied with their bargains. W. J. R. & Co. Raleigh, June 7, 1834. 4t

North-Carolina State LOTTERY, FOR THE BENEFIT OF The Salisbury Academy.
1st Class—High and Low System.
To be Drawn at Salisbury, On the 10th day of July.
Capital, \$3,000!

SCHEME:

1 Prize of \$3,000 is 3,000
5 " of 1,000 is 5,000
4 " of 500 is 2,000
5 " of 300 is 1,500
10 " of 200 is 2,000
50 " of 100 is 5,000
60 " of 50 is 3,000
100 " of 20 is 2,000
250 " of 10 is 2,500
20,000 " of 4 70 is 94,000

20,485 Prizes, amounting to \$120,000

More Prizes than Blanks!

Tickets \$4—Halves \$2—Quarters \$1.

MODE OF DRAWING: This Scheme, founded on the High and Low System, has 40,000 Tickets, numbered from 1 to 40,000, inclusive. On the day of the drawing, the 40,000 numbers will be put into one wheel, and all the prizes above the denomination of \$4 70 in another: they will then be drawn out alternately, first a number and then a prize, until all the prizes are drawn. From 1 to 20,000, inclusive, are low; and from 20,001 to 40,000, inclusive are high. The prizes of \$4 70, to be awarded to the high or low division, will be determined by that which may draw the capital prize of \$3,000. The prizes of \$4 70 will be payable in tickets in the next scheme—all other prizes payable in cash forty days after the drawing. All prizes subject to a deduction of fifteen per cent.

According to this mode of drawing, holders of two tickets will be sure to draw one prize, and MAY DRAW THREE!

Tickets, Shares, and Packages, to be had, in the greatest variety of numbers, at

Stevenson & Points' Office, (White Row, Mansion Hotel,) —SALISBURY.

All orders from a distance, (post paid) enclosing the Cash, will be thankfully received and promptly attended to, if addressed to

STEVENSON & POINTS, Managers, Salisbury, N.C. May 17, 1834. 4t

Look at This!

STEVENSON & POINTS, HAVE been engaged in the Management and Drawing of Lotteries, in Virginia, for several years; and, in the course of their extensive business, have had the pleasure of selling and paying the following

Grand Capital Prizes, viz: \$20,000 \$9,000 \$6,000 \$5,000 \$4,000 10,000 8,000 6,000 4,000 3,000 10,000 7,000 6,000 4,000 3,000 10,000 7,000 6,000 4,000 3,000 10,000 7,000 6,000 4,000 3,000 10,000 6,000 5,000 4,000 3,000 10,000 6,000 5,000 4,000 3,000 \$3,000, \$3,000, \$3,000—besides many of \$2,000, \$1,000, &c., and a multitude of others, not so large, but of sufficient magnitude to make glad the hearts of their purchasers.

S. & P. have no doubt that, if the good citizens of this State will extend to them the same liberal patronage in their North Carolina Lotteries, that the People of Virginia did while they were engaged in business in that State,

THE GODDESS OF FORTUNE Will be equally Bountiful!

The Capital Prize in the First Class of the N. Carolina State Lottery is comparatively small—but the Managers feel every confidence that, as the Lottery is for so laudable an object as the building of an Academy suitable to the wants of this town, the public will afford such encouragement as will justify them in presenting schemes with more desirable Capital Prizes in a short time.

Those who feel any disposition to purchase Tickets, need not hesitate or feel the least apprehension lest the drawing should not take place at the time appointed; for the Managers are determined to draw the Lottery on the 10th of July, without regard to the amount of sales; and indeed they have already made considerable progress in disposing of Tickets—fully as much as they expected for the time they have had their office open.

It is proper that the public should be informed that the Drawing will be superintended by Gentlemen who have no interest with the Managers whatever. S. & P. 4t

Notice to Debtors! ALL accounts due me, of twelve months' standing and upwards, must be settled before the 1st day of June next. JOHN JONES. Salisbury, May 17, 1834. 4t

Travelers' Inn, SITUATED SOUTHWEST OF THE COURT-HOUSE, IN THE TOWN OF LEXINGTON, (N. CAROLINA.)

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing Travellers that he keeps a House of Entertainment in Lexington, (N. C.) on Main Street, Southwest of the Courthouse.

His Table will always be supplied with the best fare that a plentiful neighborhood can afford. His House being capacious, and attended by servants who are industrious and zealous to please, Travellers can always be accommodated with GOOD BEDS in rooms with fire-places. And last, but not the least important consideration, HORSES will always receive such attention, in the Stable of the Subscriber, that they may leave it with increased ability to do the service of the road.

An excellent Line of Accommodation Stages Leaves the House of the Subscriber, FOR SALISBURY, on the evenings of Monday, Thursday, and Saturday, and returns to Lexington on the succeeding evenings.

Passengers going from South to North, by entering their names as far as Salisbury only, and there taking the Accommodation Line to Lexington, can have their choice, at the latter place, between the Piedmont Line and the one which runs by way of Fredericksburg.

JOHN P. MABRY. Lexington, March 8, 1834. 1y

State of North Carolina: LINCOLN COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, APRIL TERM, 1834.

Samuel P. Simpson, vs. Henry Carvill. Original Attachment.

IT appearing, to the satisfaction of the Court, that Henry Carvill, the defendant, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made, for six weeks, in "The Western Carolinian," that the said defendant appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Lincoln, at the Courthouse in Lincoln, on the third Monday in July next...then and there to replevy the effects levied upon, and enter his pleas; otherwise the plaintiff will be heard ex parte, and judgment, pro confesso, entered up against him.

Witness, Miles W. ABERNATHY, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 5th Monday after the 4th in March, A.D. 1834.

M. W. ABERNATHY, Clerk. June 7, 1834.—6t

Spring & Summer Fashions FOR 1834.

HORACE H. BEARD, Tailor, BEGS leave to inform his friends, and the public in general, that orders in his line will always be thankfully received by him, and executed in the most Neat, Fashionable, and Durable manner—on terms as reasonable as any in this section of country. H. H. B. hopes, from his long practice of his business, (a number of years of which time he resided in the city of Philadelphia,) and from the general satisfaction he has heretofore given to his numerous respectable and fashionable customers, to merit and receive a portion of the patronage of the public in general.

He flatters himself that his CUTTING is really superior to any done in this State, as may be tested by the undisputed elegance of fit which attends garments made in his establishment. He is in the regular receipt of the Reports of the Fashions as they change both in the large cities of this country and of Europe—so that gentlemen may be satisfied that their orders will always be executed in the very latest style.

Orders from a distance will be attended to with the same punctuality and care as if the customer were present in person. Salisbury, May 17, 1834.—1y

New Tailor's Shop in Concord.

THE Subscriber informs his old customers and the public in general, that he has REMOVED TO CONCORD, where he has opened a Shop, in which the TAILORING BUSINESS in its various branches will be executed in the most fashionable, neat, and durable manner. He flatters himself that his skill in the business, and his constant personal attention in his establishment, will enable him to redeem all pledges made to those who may favor him with their custom.

He receives the latest FASHIONS regularly both from New York and Philadelphia, and works by the most approved systems. Cutting out, and Orders from a distance, will be promptly attended to; and last, but not least, his terms will be very accommodating.

THOMAS S. HENDERSON. N.B. He is determined to do work in a style superior to any done in this part of the country, and ALWAYS WARRANTED TO FIT WELL. Concord, March 29, 1834. 6m

TAILORING.

BENJAMIN FRALEY, having received the latest Philadelphia, New York, London, and Paris styles of FASHION, and having in his employ a number of Workmen who are first-rate, is prepared to cut and make work in a style superior to any done in this part of the country, and always warranted to fit.

Orders for Work in his line, from a distance, will be punctually attended to according to order; and all kinds of local custom-work will be done at the shortest notice and on reasonable terms.

He can be found, at all times, at his old stand, a few doors above Mr. Slaughter's Hotel, and nearly opposite Mr. John Murphy's store.

TO TAILORS. Being Agent for some of the most Fashionable Tailors in New York, the Subscriber is prepared to teach or give instruction to any of the Trade who may desire to be more perfect in their business; and, from his belief that he is fully capable of giving satisfaction, he respectfully requests all who desire instruction to call on him. Salisbury, 1834.—1y B. FRALEY.

Administrator's Notice. The Subscriber, having qualified as Administrator on the Estate of Archibald Craig, dec., at the May Term of Rowan County Court, hereby requests all persons indebted to said Estate to make payment immediately; and persons having claims against said Estate are notified to present them, legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be placed in bar of their recovery. BURTON CRAIG, Administrator. May 31, 1834.—6t

Aaron Woodworth, Watch and Clock Maker.

BEGS leave to inform the Citizens of Salisbury, as well as those of Rowan and the surrounding Counties, that he has

Removed his Establishment TO THE SOUTH SIDE OF THE COURTHOUSE, A few doors above Mr. Wm. H. Slaughter's Hotel, on the Main Street.

Where he still continues, as heretofore, to execute ALL KINDS OF WORK in the line of his profession, at short notice, And on the most reasonable terms.

WATCHES & CLOCKS REPAIRED BY HIM. WILL IN ALL CASES BE Warranted for 12 Months!

And those disposed to patronize him, are assured that no pains will be spared to give the most general and entire satisfaction to them.

ENGRAVING of every description, (including Tomb-Stones,) will be executed with neatness and accuracy, at short notice. Salisbury, Jan. 27, 1834.

Current Prices of Produce, &c.

AT SALISBURY... June 25.

Bacon, 12 1/2	Molasses, 50
Brandy, apple, 40 a 45	Nails, 8 a 10
peach, 45 a 50	Oats, 50
Butter, 10	Rye, 75
Cotton, in seed, 24	Sugar, brown, 10 a 12 1/2
clean, 10 1/2	loaf, 18 a 20
Coffee, 16 a 18	Salt, 112 a 125
Corn, 112 1/2	Tallow, 10
Feathers, 30	Tobacco, 8 a 30
Flour, (scarce) 750	Wheat, (bushel) 80 a 100
Flaxseed, 100	Whiskey, 40 a 50

Lineed Oil, per gallon, \$1 12 1/2

AT FAYETTEVILLE... June 17.

Bacon, 9 a 9 1/2	Iron, 2 a 5 1/2
Brandy, peach, 55 a 60	Molasses, 2 a 3
apple, 28 a 30	Nails, cut, 8 a 6 1/2
Beeswax, 17 a 18	Sugar, brown, 7 a 8
Coffee, 12 1/2 a 13 1/2	lump, 10 a 12
Cotton, new, 10 1/2 a 11 1/2	loaf, 18 a 20
Corn, 110	Salt, 55
Flaxseed, 100 a 110	Wheat, 80
Flour, 550 a 650	Whiskey, 20 a 25
Feathers, 38 a 35	Wool, 18 a 14

AT CHERAW, (S. C.)... June 19.

Bacon, 10 a 10 1/2	Meal, (scarce), 1 1/2
Beeswax, 16 a 17	Molasses, 2 a 3
Butter, 15 a 16	Nails, 7 a 8
Coffee, 14 a 15	Oats, (scarce), 50
Cotton, new, 10 1/2 a 11 1/2	Rice, 450 a 500
Corn, 150	Salt, in sacks, 80
Feathers, 32 a 35	bushel, 70
Flaxseed, 100 a 125	Sugar, prime, 9
Flour, superfine, 600 a 750	common, 8
fine, 550 a 600	loaf & lump, 18 a 20
Iron, 4 1/2 a 5	Tallow, (scarce), 10
Lard, 10 a 12 1/2	Teas, 150 a 160
Mackerel, 650 a 900	Wheat, 80

AT COLUMBIA, (S. C.)... June 24.

Bacon, 8 a 10	Lard, 4 1/2
Brandy, peach, 75	Molasses, 2 a 3
apple, 40 a 50	Mackerel, 600
Beeswax, 15 a 16	Salt, in sacks, 80
Butter, 18 a 20	bushel, 300
Coffee, 12 a 15	Sugar, brown, 10 a 12
Corn, 125	loaf & lump, 18 a 20
Cotton, 10 a 12 1/2	Tallow, 10 a 12
Flour, 650 a 800	Teas, 150 a 160
Iron, 4 a 5 1/2	Whiskey, 40 a 50

AT CAMDEN, (S. C.)... June 24.

Bacon, 10 a 12	Flour, (N. Cars), 600 a 700
Brandy, peach, 45 a 50	(Cam. mills), 800 a 1200
apple, 40 a 50	lump, 40 a 60
Beeswax, 12 a 15	Lard, 12 a 14
Cotton, 9 a 12 1/2	Tallow, 10 a 12
Corn, 150	Wheat, bushel, 150
Feathers, 30 a 35	Whiskey, 35 a 40

WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

ISSUED WEEKLY, BY JOHN BEARD, JR.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION. The "WESTERN CAROLINIAN" is published every Monday, at Two Dollars per annum if paid in advance, or Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid until after the expiration of three months.

No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the discretion of the Editor.

No subscription will be received for a less time than one year; and a failure to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue, at least one month before the expiration of a year's subscription, will be considered as a new engagement.

Any person who will procure six subscribers to the Carolinian, and take the trouble of collecting and transmitting the subscription-price to the Editor, shall have the paper during the continuance of their subscription, without charge.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING. 1. Advertisements will be conspicuously and correctly inserted at 50 cents per square for the first insertion, and 33 1/2 cents for each continuance: but where an advertisement is ordered to go in only twice, 50 cts. will be charged for each insertion.

2. Merchants, Mechanics, and Professional gentlemen, who may desire constantly to appear before the public, in our advertising columns, will be received as yearly advertisers, and a deduction of 15 per cent. will be made from the above charges.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. 1. To insure prompt attention to Letters addressed to the Editor, the postage should in all cases be paid.

WESTERN CAROLINIAN OFFICE, Salisbury, May 17, 1834. 4t

WE are prepared to execute every kind of Printing in a very superior style, and our charges will be as reasonable as any. Orders from a distance will always meet the most prompt attention.